

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., JULY 18, 1872.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.
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Select Miscellany.

Exploits of a Crazy Man.

The Bonville (Ind.) Eagle contains the following account of the exploits of a crazy man who escaped, entirely nude, from an attic room to the roof of the building: "The citizens flocked to the rescue and were soon on the building. No sooner did the man discover his pursuers than he ran over the building like a squirrel, thence on to the east portion of Kooten's block, which is two stories high, and passed rapidly to the main building, which covers an fifth and Spring streets, and is three stories in height, he first endeavored to climb to the roof of the same by way of the water-spout, but evidently fearing to trust his weight, he abandoned this mode of ascension and paused for a moment and took a survey of the building; then, in less time than it takes to pen it, he jumped upon a window-blind and ran up it with as much ease as a squirrel can climb a tree, and actually scaled the wall at the top of the window. How any human being could have made the ascent, seems almost a miracle. But crazy William accomplished it, and the exploit was witnessed by many from the street below. The citizens now made a rush for the interior of the main building, and were soon on the roof, having passed through the scuttle. As soon as the man discovered them upon the roof, he ran for the chimney, which extended upward from the roof six feet, attached to which was a lightning rod twelve feet above the chimney. He ran up the lightning rod in an instant, and was nearly at the top when the rod bent under his weight, when he was suspended in the air over the side of the building, hanging by the top of the rod. The sight was fearful. If he let loose his hold, he would be dashed to pieces. The streets were filled with people, who looked upon the unfortunate man as doomed to a terrible death. But one avenue was open whereby to save him. Captain Henry McPherson hastily procured a rope and rushed to a second story window near where the victim was hanging, and by repeated efforts succeeded in throwing it around his body, notwithstanding his fighting to keep it off, and hauled him to the window and thus rescued him. A shout went up from the crowd below, as the man was drawn in at the window. The wife of the unfortunate man and other relatives witnessed the terrible sight from the street below in painful anguish. After he was rescued, it took several powerful men to handle him and put on his clothing. He was, however, safely secured, and now occupies a cell in our county jail, awaiting the assembling of our county court for an order to send him to the lunatic asylum at Fulton."

Wonderful Restoration of Speech.

About five years ago, says the Cumberland News, Miss Eliza Hite, now about 23 years of age, residing on Bedford street, in this city, lost the power of speech entirely from the effects of a cold, and had not up to Sunday last, uttered a word since. The skill of the best medical advisers of this city and Baltimore was obtained by her distressed parents, but all in vain, and all hope of a restoration of her vocal powers was given up. On Sunday morning she was returning from church and was thinking of a particular tune sang by the choir at the services she had just attended when she found herself unconsciously humming it. She was greatly astonished to hear sounds issuing from her lips, but proceeded to make other experiments, and found that she could speak!

How or where this miraculous cure, if such it may be called, was effected, no one can tell, but the joy of the young lady's parents and friends is so great that they do not trouble themselves much on this head, but are content to look at it as an interposition of Providence. The young lady's joy, as may be imagined, is not unexpressed, and we suppose that after five years of enforced silence she will have a great deal to talk about for some time to come.

A Man and Woman Perform the Double Trapeze Half a Mile High.

J. E. Warner, of the great Pacific Combination, is the restless and enterprising manager of some 38 summers, who modestly hides beyond a big diamond breast-pin, and is not satisfied with owning the biggest elephant and the only horned rhinoceros on this continent, with thirty cages of wild beasts, a museum and splendid circus, exhibited under ten different pavilions, but is dying to give the people more of the good thing for 50 cents. Warner has actually persuaded a young and beautiful Spanish girl, named Leona Dare, who does marvelous feats upon the trapeze in the circus, to make balloon ascensions. The trial trip was made on Thursday morning, at a point about nine miles southeast of our city. The balloon was inflated, and at a quarter of 8 was cut loose, and the fine formed Leona, in circus clothes, dangled downward from the trapeze bar, holding in her teeth a grasp which encircles the waist of Tommy Hall, her companion for the first voyage in the air, left terra firma. Everything was still as death, and it was observed that Hall weakened a little, but the plucky "Queen of Antilles," Leona, was perfectly cool. Just as soon as they left the earth Leona

commenced spinning Hall around until it made us giddy.

After this performance, and about three hundred feet in the air, they commenced their hifalutin performance, and known in show language as the double trapeze, and almost everybody who has attended the circus can imagine much better than we can describe their various evolutions and gyrations. They performed all of the difficult and hazardous feats at an altitude of half a mile with the same reckless daring that characterizes their performances under the pavilion, where, if they were to tumble their fall would not exceed thirty feet. Up, up they went, until they were scarcely larger than our hands, and when we looked at them through a glass provided for the occasion, we breathed free and felt a relief to see that they had eluded upon the trapeze bar and were apparently enjoying a tete-a-tete while resting from their exciting and perilous exercises. The balloon descended very rapidly and landed about half a mile from the starting point in an open field, and our party rode up in time to witness their alighting. Half was a man and sobbing while Leona laughingly said to Warner, "How is that for high?"—Ind. Sentinel.

Diseased Eyes of Animals.

After a judicious caution against the "common practice among quacks and so-called horsemen of putting burnt alum, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, powdered glass, &c., &c., into the eye of any animal, more especially into the eye of our ready and ever willing servant, the horse," the "Veterinarian," of the Western Farmer, advises the following treatment for the film on animals' eyes, which often results from even a slight injury:

Remedy.—Nothing is more successful in the removal of the film spoken of, as I have abundantly proved in my practice, than tincture of opium, one ounce; distilled or very clear water, one ounce; mix together, place a swab upon the end of the nose, let a good steady person hold the same, then man No. 2 procure a piece of clean, soft sponge; saturate with the mixture; let the head be held upon one side, pull up very carefully the upper end of the eye by the lashes; then squeeze the liquid into the eye. This should be done for two days, making two applications; then every other day for four or five dressings. During this time insert a little clarified honey twice, to be inserted at the opposite end of the day from the other application and about three days apart. This is my remedy for horses and cattle, and has been very successful with me. It is painful, and causes suffering, but is nothing in comparison to the costliness by the use of the remedies so much in use, and which blind so many animals by their destructive nature. All animals, man included, when suffering under disease of the eye, no matter in what form, should have a place to shield them from too much light (not total darkness) to the direct action of light is very painful to the patient, and makes bad worse, and as a matter of course retards recovery.

Dreadful Story of a Diamond Ring.

Among the victims of the recent railroad smash-up at Metuchen, N. J., was a Danish couple named Potassen, being the son of a Danish nobleman. They were on their bridal tour, and were en route to San Francisco, where Potassen's brother is Danish Consul. When this terrible crash came all was darkness and confusion for a few moments, but the gentleman soon recovered consciousness, and his first thought was of his bride, who was at last found beneath a heap of debris, senseless and covered with blood. Upon raising her up, her husband was horrified to find that one of her arms had been completely torn off. The unfortunate lady was removed to shelter, and the husband began the sickening task of seeking his wife's missing arm. He proclaimed that upon one of the fingers was the diamond wedding ring, a jewel worth many hundred dollars, and instantly a general search was begun. Among the prowlors about the wreck was a train hand, who was observed to secret something under his coat and walk away. He was soon overhauled, and on perceiving that he had been detected, he threw down his burden, which proved to be the lost arm. It was picked up by the nobleman, who removed the ring and caused the arm to be taken care of. The lady was brought to St. Barnabas Hospital, in Newark, where she now lies in a fair way of recovery.

A Touching Incident.

In describing the flood which was so disastrous to many sections of Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record the following very sad and touching incident:

"A mother and several little children were making their escape from a narrow neck of land which lay between the river and the canal, when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone; and their only hope was to cling on to the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. But as they stood there clinging to the abutment, the waters continued to rise higher and higher, while in the deep darkness they could hear the crashing of trees amid the thunders of bridge timbers that were wildly dashing all around them. They had been in this desperate condition for some time when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and with a wild shriek of terror, she exclaimed, 'Kiss me, mother, for I can't hold any longer!' And with the warm pressure of that mother's lips upon her cheeks, she was swept away and was seen no more."

If people planting orchards would give orders to mark the north side of trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the trees put in the ground with their north side to the north in their natural position, a larger proportion would live. Ignoring this law of nature is the cause of so many transplanted trees dying. If the north side is exposed to the south, the heat of the sun is too great for that side of the tree to bear, and therefore it dries up and decays.

President Grant's Long Branch Establishment.

According to the Long Branch correspondent of the New York World, President Grant and Gen. Porter have together eleven horses at the seaside, brought from Washington, and one donkey. The writer says:

"The President has seven horses—a pair of large carriage horses, three of the trotting species, and two used for backing by the young Grants and for marketing. The carriage horses are magnificent creatures, of Kentucky stock, and cost \$2,000. The fast, or trotting horses, are not so grand or imposing, but cost more, while the others are ordinary horses of no considerable value. His carriages consist of a barouche, a dog-cart, a light wagon for speed in trotting, and a pony phaeton. The stable is splendidly furnished with harness for the various turns, saddles, bridles and clothing. Indeed, it is just such a stable as you might expect, considering the President's great taste and judgment in this direction. The estimated cost of the stable is \$9,950. The President's dog-cart is considered the most stylish thing of the kind ever seen here. It is his favorite vehicle. I saw it pass up Ocean avenue. The harness, too—bright, massively golden, and gorgeous—is strictly in keeping with the magnificence of the horses, while the drivers are jet black, dressed in white corduroy and fannel trimmed with silver, glossy hats, and faces to top boots."

Female Beauty.

In Peru the longest ears are considered the handsomest, and as a great mark of beauty in the females. Some people stain their teeth black and some red, and in Basque the women do not consider themselves fit to be brides until they have shaved their heads close to the skin. The Mexican women rejoice in low foreheads and very thick heads of hair, the blacker the better, and the coarser it is the higher the appreciation, while the Italians venerate red, golden and light hair. The Spaniards fancy slight, slender figures in their women; the Italians, on the contrary, are fond of full developments of limb and figure. The Orientals and the Westerners are also at complete antipodes as to the manner in which they interpret beauty and what relates to it. Eastern women use yellow cosmetics, while the French and English dread that tinge in their complexion. The Asiatic, whether of China or Siam, is delighted with the olive skin and high cheek bones of the Mongolian women.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Interesting to Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.

We have received from the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington the following decision of interest to those engaged in selling leaf tobacco: "It has been seen that a dealer who has paid a tax under the old law and who does not wish to pay the \$500 tax required by the new act may, on surrender of his receipt, receive a refund of five-sixths of the amount paid:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1872.

Sir,—In your letter of June 17 you state that you have been informed that after July 1, you cannot sell leaf tobacco though you have paid the special tax of \$25 as a dealer therein.

You wish to know whether this information is correct.

In answer, I have to say that under the new law, which takes effect in regard to tobacco July 1 next, dealers in leaf tobacco who have paid the special tax, as such can sell leaf tobacco in unbroken packages to dealers in leaf tobacco, snuff, tobacco, and cigar manufacturers who have paid the special tax as such, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export; but cannot break packages and retail therefrom or sell to parties other than those named above. If on and after July 1 a party wishes to engage in the business of selling leaf tobacco to consumers or retailing it, he must pay the special tax of \$500 per annum imposed by the new law upon retail dealers in leaf tobacco. He can not sell leaf tobacco to consumers or retail it under a special tax receipt of \$25 as a dealer in leaf tobacco.

A person who has paid the special tax of \$25 for the present year as a dealer in leaf tobacco, and who on the 1st of July discontinues business on account of the new law, and surrenders his special tax receipts, may file a claim for a refund of five-sixths of the tax paid.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.
H. D. Watts, Esq., Americus, Ga.

From the New York Tobacco Leaf.

We here present some additional correspondence on the retail question:

New York, June 24, 1872.

Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Sir,—In connection with your decision, rendered to a New Orleans tobacco dealer, that a dealer in leaf tobacco can repack hogsheads, cases, and bales of tobacco in any size or weight he pleases, we would ask whether under your decision it has to be repacked before a sale is made, or if a sale can be made from a sample of a large hogshead, case, or bale, and then repacked in such weight and manner as is desired by the purchaser?

Hoping for an early reply, we remain, sir, yours,

M. OPPENHEIMER & BROTHER.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1872.

Gentlemen, In reply to your letter of June 24, in relation to repacking and selling leaf tobacco, I have to say that you will find herewith inclosed a copy of a decision on this subject. In this decision the views of this office are clearly expressed. Under it a dealer in leaf tobacco may assort and repack his tobacco in hogsheads, cases, and bales of any size and weight he pleases, but he is not allowed, under the new law, to break packages and retail therefrom—that is to say, he cannot

break a package of leaf tobacco and weigh it out in small quantities as purchasers call for it.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.
M. Oppenheimer & Brothers, New York city.

The Tobacco Trade.

[From the New York Tobacco Leaf, 2d inst.]

Virginia Leaf.—The Virginia leaf market was without notable feature during the past week, unless exception be made of the regular inquiry for smoking sorts, which continued up to the close of the sales on Saturday. Manufacturers confined their operations mostly to the supplying of the brisk demand for smoking tobacco, giving but moderate attention to other varieties, while shippers seemed to enjoy the shade of their offices in preference to braving the burning rays of the sun in the streets, and consequently did little more than attend to urgent business.

Foreign advices are generally favorable. Our Bremen correspondent says buyers in that market have accepted of hisber's terms, the result of which has been a slightly improved movement. In London, Virginia leaf and strips have had rather more attention from buyers of late, and a good enquiry exists for heavy spinning descriptions. Bright leafy dry classes and medium to low descriptions have been taken freely. All the other imports of strips are now cleared off the market. Spinning classes will bring very full prices, it is believed. The New York and other domestic markets are firm, and prices are steady at our present quotations.

Manufactured.—We have to report another dull week in this branch of trade. There were some sales of bright twist and Rough and Ready ditto for export; also some bright 11-inch for the home trade; with inquiries for mouldy bright pounds at 12½c, and some sales of this class of goods. The black work the actual transfers appear to have been small.

From the Danville News, 6th inst.

As an evidence of the fact that the price of tobacco has advanced within the last few weeks, we are informed by a gentleman from Henry that he sold his inferior, last week, for as much as he got for his best about a month ago.

Mr. James Price, of Henry, sold 1,522 pounds of tobacco last week at an average of \$34.50 per hundred pounds.

A good story is told of a St. Louis nobby dry goods clerk who attended a dance in the rural districts a few evenings since. He wore a Cheviot shirt, and put on a great many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he heard one country lass say to another, "That St. Louis chap slings on a heap of style for a fellow that wears a bed-tick shirt."

Political.

TREASURY.

to make a deep impression on the public mind, following as it does on the heels of other disclosures of corruption, with which the country is painfully familiar. Mr. Beck made a personal examination of the Treasury of the accounts of the United States Marshal of North Carolina, and he gives the exact results of that scrutiny. It is found that this officer drew \$105,000 from the Treasury during the last sixty days, and \$40,000 of that sum within a few weeks. When this fact is taken in connection with the desperate efforts of the Administration to carry the North Carolina election by any means, how ever shameful, and the profuse expenditure of money there which is now notorious, the explanation of these enormous drafts is at once furnished. Every Department of the Government is prostituted to partisan purposes, and the Treasury is audaciously plundered under false pretences, in order that the people may be deprived of a chance of reform, by the use of their own money.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1872.

Hon. T. L. Clingman:

DEAR SIR:—As North Carolina will be the first State after the Baltimore Convention in which an election will be held, the Administration will use every means possible to carry it. Gangs of spies and informers will flood your State; negroes will be imported from other States; false registrations will be resorted to. In short, all the machinery which a corrupt and unscrupulous Administration can devise, will be put in motion to carry the State. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will leave their Departments, to add to the pressure by their speeches and other influences. Already large sums of money have been raised for corrupt purposes. I know the (so-called) Department of Justice will contribute largely to the means of corruption. Therefore, if I went to the Treasury this morning, to see what was being done, and found that one, S. T. Garrow, marshal of your State, had drawn within the last year \$223,000, of which \$65,000 had been drawn with the last sixty days, \$40,000 of it within the last few weeks. Of course this will be used corruptly.

The enormous drafts on the Treasury for pretended judicial expenses—a quarter of a million of dollars in twelve months—is made still more flagrant from the fact that, until within a few years past, no former United States marshal ever drew more than \$5,000 to cover all the expenses incident to his office for a whole year. My experience on the Ka Klux committee enables me to understand how. But you are familiar with their modes of operation; therefore detail is unnecessary. This is only one instance. I write this to put you on your guard and to show you what enemies you have to contend with.

I may mention another fact I learned this morning, to show how hollow their pretences of civil service reform are. A fellow by the name of W. A. Britton was marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, and became a defaulter to the amount of \$121,000. The Government had proof ample to convict him, but failed to prosecute, and simply dismissed him from office. Roots was appointed in his place. For some reason he was dismissed lately, and Britton was reappointed marshal, in spite of the fact, which the Department had in their possession.

But I need not bore you further. I hope our friends will, by earnest and constant endeavors, neutralize the efforts of Grant and his minions. It seems to me impossible that any North Carolinian, who has not lost his self-respect, can support an administration which has sought to degrade and disgrace the State by upholding Holden, Kirk, Burgen, and the like, and through judges like Logan, backed by Whitely and Ackerman, blackening the character of all your people, to say nothing of the wholesale robbery under which you have suffered. I write this because I know you will, when warned, avert the blow that threatens the gallant old North State.

Yours Truly,
Jas. B. Beck.

From the Raleigh News.
Bribery and Corruption.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to be spent in North Carolina.

Hon John Pool, Radical United States Senator from this State, has his headquarters at the National Hotel in this city. It is said he will remain here till after the August election. It is also said that he has one hundred thousand dollars, sent out by Northern Radicals to use for the purpose of carrying the State for Caldwell. This money has been raised by assessments on the salaries of Radical officials and by contributions from Radical capitalists who feel the great importance that attaches to the August election in North Carolina.

To show what efforts are being made to influence the election in this State, we copy the following telegram from Washington:

"The Grant party are devoting all the energy which they possess and all the great resources of the Administration to the campaign in North Carolina. Everything is subordinate to that object, and every device which it is supposed can in any way assist to secure the desired end, is resorted to. As that is the State in which the election takes place first, it is deemed of the highest importance to carry it in the interest of the Grant party. It is believed that the moral effect in favor of Grant, of a success in North Carolina, would be very great. Money is used with a lavish hand. It is reported, on undoubted authority, that within a few days past a prominent supporter of Grant, supposed to be ex-Senator Abbott, went to New York to obtain money to be used in the canvass, and that he obtained \$25,000, and boasted of it in this city. During the remaining month, before the election, speakers and money without limit will be sent to the State, to carry it for the Grant party."

Gen. Abbott is now in this city at the National Hotel, and the \$25,000 he boasted of will doubtless be distributed over the State for electioneering purposes.

We tell you that the money which is being poured over in this State, which they boasted will not be used to purchase enough votes to turn the political scales in N. Carolina. The current against Radicalism is too strong to be stemmed by Radical greenbacks. The people will not sell their principles for base lucre. They will not be bribed into voting the Radical ticket. It is true they are poor as a class, but they are too honest and too high minded to barter their honor and conscience for dollars and cents. It is a sad commentary on the degeneracy of the times when men high in official position publicly boast of the amount of money they have on hand to carry an election!

Things Worth Considering.

The radical party framed the present Constitution of the State—they had absolute control of the Convention of 1868 which made it.

The new government under it was inaugurated on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1868. The Radicals had absolute control of that. They had the Governor and all Executive officers—they had the Legislature by an overwhelming majority, and they had every Judge in the State except one—they had complete control.

When the Radicals thus came into power, they found the people impoverished by the disastrous results of the late war, and burdened by a public debt of many millions of dollars, which they could not pay, and the interest on which they had not paid or been able to pay since the late war. The people of the State were emphatically impoverished and poor!

Nevertheless, the Radicals set up the present State Government on a scale of extravagance that has no parallel in our history. They created unheard of offices and places, filled them with Radicals and paid them large salaries and compensation, and they did this while the Treasury was empty. They borrowed money on the credit of the State to answer their purposes until they could collect it from the people.

A few items of extravagance will serve to illustrate the truth and force of what we say. Governor Holden, for example, paid up to the time of his impeachment, for clerk hire in the Executive office alone, \$5,724.79. This was unheard of before!

He paid to radical lawyers for legal advice \$8,400, and he did this too, while he had a legal adviser—the Attorney General—provided and paid for under the Constitution. He paid for spies and detectives—something unheard of in the State before—\$3,640.32, and for their private expenses \$539.27. So far as the public knows, these spies never rendered any service at all. The Radical Legislature of 1868-'69 cost the State \$430,624.60, while the Legislature of 1870-'71 cost \$199,183.37, making a difference of \$231,441.23!

Interest of the State in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company and the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, amounted to \$180,000. This fund was invested in "special tax bonds" and other State bonds at a time when they were bringing only a nominal price in the market, and these bonds were purchased from the railroad ring in New York! To-day these bonds are worthless and the money is lost absolutely!

The University of the State is ruined absolutely—no school is kept there. Yet the Radicals keep a corps of radical professors there and paid them high salaries to do literally nothing!

In two years the Radicals disbursed for the purpose of education, \$38,981.82; this at a time when they had for school purposes \$362,369.65. To show how shameful was their misapplication of the educational fund, we point to the amount distributed under the Conservative Legislature of 1870-'71. The Conservatives disbursed in one year for educational purposes \$174,753.20, making a difference of \$135,771.38! Is that not striking?

When the Radicals went into power, the State debt amounted to many millions of dollars, the interest on which the people could not pay. Nevertheless, the Radicals undertook to increase this public debt \$25,000,000. Of this sum, over \$16,000,000 of the State bonds are recognized at the Treasury. These bonds were sold, and several millions of dollars in cash were realized. And of this sum, less than \$500,000 have gone into the railroads of the State. The sworn testimony, taken before the committee for the purpose, shows that the money so realized from the sale of the bonds, went into the pockets of carpet-baggers and members of the legislature. This sworn testimony shows that over \$241,000 were spent to get one single railroad bill through the legislature; and that an agreement was made by which 10 per cent. of the amount appropriated should be applied to procuring the passage of the bills, providing the appropriations.

This is shocking and terrible! At the time the radicals took possession of the State government in 1868, the bonds of the State, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the people, sold at from 71 to 75 cents on the dollar. The radicals have had complete control, and to-day our State bonds won't sell at all—they are not recognized as State bonds in the markets of the world. The credit of the State is absolutely gone—the Treasurer cannot borrow a dollar on the credit of the State!

Who does this terrible mischief? The Radicals and they alone! They had complete control of the State government when their crimes against the people were perpetrated, and Radicals perpetrated the mischief. Ninety-nine one-hundredth of the radicals who perpetrated this crime were Radicals! The records and facts show this to be true. There is not a single one of these Radicals who is not a striker, that is, a man who has no other support of the people. Can it be possible that the people will re-elect them? A result would show the moral sense of the civilized world! It would be a solemn vote of the people to continue crime and outrage against themselves and their own perpetual impoverishment, disgrace, dishonor and misery! Let the people consider of these important facts in reference to the approaching election. We cannot believe they can or will ignore them.

Economy.

We continue below, the comparison of the expenditures of the people's money under Conservative and under Radical rule. In every department, it will be seen that the Conservatives have effected a very material reduction. Can any man hesitate for a moment which of the two parties is on the side of economy, retrenchment and reform after this showing?

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1869-'70.	1870-'71.	UNDER ACT OF 1870-'71.
Sup't's Salary, \$2,400.00	Sup't's Salary, \$2,400.00	Sup't's Salary, \$2,400.00
Clerk, 900.00	No Clerk.	No travelling expenses.
Travelling expenses (see Auditor's Report 1869-'70), 410.15		
Saved in this department, \$3,410.15.		

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1869-'70.	1870-'71.	UNDER ACT OF 1870-'71.
Superintendent's Salary, \$2,400.00	Superintendent's Salary, \$2,400.00	Superintendent's Salary, \$2,400.00
1 Clerk Salary, 1,000.00	No Clerk.	No travelling expenses.
Extra Clerks (see Auditor's Report 1869-'70), 315.00		
Travelling expenses, 148.00		
J. W. Wood, agent, (paid from Educational fund), 1,778.00		
Saved in this department, \$4,141.00.		

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

1869-'70.	1870-'71.	UNDER ACT OF 1870-'71.
Attorney Gen's Salary, \$1,500.00	Attorney Gen's Salary, \$1,500.00	Attorney Gen's Salary, \$1,500.00
Additional counsel, 3,450.00	No additional counsel allowed now.	
This does not include counsel employed by the Treasurer or Auditor's Department.		
Saved in this department, \$3,450.00.		

CODE COMMISSION.

1869-'70.	1870-'71.	They are allowed no salary now.
Salary, \$7,300.00		
Saved, \$7,300.00.		

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1869-'70.	1870-'71.	UNDER ACT OF 1870-'71.
Adjutant Gen's Salary, \$1,200.00	Adjutant Gen's Salary, \$1,200.00	Adjutant Gen's Salary, \$1,200.00
Travelling expenses, 50.00	No travelling expenses.	
Hire of horses and buggies, 225.00	No horses and buggies.	
Saved in this office, \$772.50.		

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT.
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.
Second District.—Swift Galloway, of Greene.
Third District.—T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland.
Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.
Sixth District.—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.
Seventh District.—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.
Eighth District.—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

STATE

Conservative-Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
AGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,
OF WAKE.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JOHN H. HUGHES,
OF CRAVEN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
JOHN A. WOMACK,
OF CHATHAM.

FOR AUDITOR
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
OF CALDWELL.

FOR TREASURER
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
OF ORANGE.

SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
OF GUILFORD.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS
JOSEPH H. SPARK,
OF WAKE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS, 7TH DISTRICT
WM. M. ROBBINS,
OF ROWAN.

FOR CONGRESS, 5TH DISTRICT
HON. JAS. M. LEACH,
OF DAVIDSON.

FOR SENATOR, 32ND DIST., SPOKES AND FORSYTH.
JOHN M. STAFFORD.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
C. B. WATSON.

For Sheriff.—**J. G. HILL.**
Treasurer.—**JOHN MASTEN.**
Register.—**CHAS. TRAGUE.**
Surveyor.—**M. H. MORRIS.**
Coroner.—**A. FOGLE.**

FOR SENATOR, 32ND DIST., SPOKES AND FORSYTH.
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FOR SENATOR, 32ND DIST., SPOKES AND FORSYTH.
JOHN M. STAFFORD.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
C. B. WATSON.

XX Million Dollar Rads.

The people of this Congressional District should not be misled by Maj. Robbins' enemies, but should remember that our worthy standard bearer was acquitted by the Radical Legislature of any fraudulent intent in taking the twenty dollar fee, alluded to every week by the Radical sheet published at Winston, in order to make a wrong impression on the minds of its readers, and thereby damage Maj. Robbins' prospects, if possible. The persistent persecution of Maj. Robbins by his enemies, is strong evidence that they fear and dread him—they know Mr. Furches' case is hopeless, but the Radical editors and speakers must keep up appearances, as long as possible—that is part of the programme.

It should not be forgotten that while the Rads assail Maj. Robbins, Gen. Leach, and other prominent Conservatives, they say nothing of the XX million dollars worth of State Bonds that were issued and squandered by the Radical party, for which the State is still held responsible, thereby doubling the State debt with nothing to show for it! This Radical hue and cry against Robbins and Leach is a trick to cover up the unenviable record of the Caldwell party in this State—the swindles, frauds and corruptions practiced upon the good people of North Carolina by the Railroad and other rings, which entail taxation and ruination upon an oppressed and impoverished people.

Fellow citizens! The remedy is at the ballot box. Register and vote, to a man. The Rads, seeing the handwriting on the wall, are becoming desperate, and make themselves ridiculous in their vain efforts to hold their heads above water, when the waves of popular opinion are about to engulf them and hurl them down into the sea of oblivion. In order to deceive the people, they charge and re-charge Judge Merrimon with framing the bill authorizing the issue of the ruinous State bonds which he did in a professional capacity; but they forget to tell the people that Gov. Caldwell altered and changed the bill, which the Radical Legislature then passed, and of course is responsible for it. While the Radical party is going down, down, like a drowning man, they are clutching at everything, even straws, to save themselves. But their fate is sealed; and on the first Thursday in August, the funeral of the party which has ruled and ruined for a number of years, will be attended by an immense concourse of people, without a tear being shed.

Judge Merrimon at Winston.
On Wednesday the 10th inst., Judge Merrimon addressed his fellow citizens of Forsyth in the Court-house.

The address was a telling arraignment of the Radical party for their misdoings in this State. All his points were made in a clear and convincing manner, satisfactory to all who heard them, only a little too much so for the few Radical leaders who were present! The editor of the *Republican* would not for the music, but doggedly followed the Judge to the Court-room.

The refutation of the many slanders heaped upon the Judge by Caldwell & Co., were so complete as to leave no doubt on the minds of the people, that they were perversions of the truth.

The Judge pronounced the statement of Gov. Caldwell made here a few weeks since, that he had indicted and distressed several poor women, to be a falsehood manufactured out of the whole cloth, without any foundation whatever. His explanation as to the drawing up of the Rail Road bill, so frequently alluded to heretofore, was amusing and showed how hard pushed the Rads were to find anything against the fair record of Mr. Merrimon. The Judge spoke about three hours and a quarter, to a very attentive audience.

The card of Judge Merrimon, which appeared last week, shows up the unfair means which the Rads adopt to make political capital.

Messrs. Leach and Settle.—We learn that Gen. Leach demolished Capt. Settle, at Danbury on the 3d, as he does everywhere, and offered to divide time with him at the Conservative meeting at Germantown, next day. But the Captain did not feel like meeting the General on the 4th, and had business elsewhere.

Major Robbins demolished Mr. Furches at Bethania. In the language of a spectator, "He treated him (Furches) just like a teacher would a school boy." It becomes more and more apparent every day that Mr. Furches will hardly receive his party vote.

It is rumored that more troops are to be sent to this State to intimidate. Should this be done, we tell the people not to be alarmed, but to go quietly to the polls and vote in such a manner as will ensure peace and quiet hereafter.

In the first place, let us elect the Liberal Reform Ticket in this State, and put Conservatives in power, which will have a beneficial effect upon the elections in other States. And in November next, let us give Grant to understand in plain terms, that he may retire to the shades of private life, and make room for his successor.

How does our county debt stand? Is it on the increase or on the decrease? Latterly these questions have been asked almost daily. We are glad to see the people waking up; and if they are becoming a little inquisitive, it is natural, under the circumstances; they have the right to be informed of these things, as they furnish the money to carry on our county affairs.

Be sure and REGISTER before election day.

Greely and Brown.

This week we place at the head of our columns, the names of the people's candidates for President and Vice President, HORACE GREELEY and B. GRATZ BROWN, nominated at the recent Baltimore Convention, by the following vote:

FOR PRESIDENT.
Horace Greeley 686
James S. Boyden, of Delaware 18
James S. Black, of Penn. 21
Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio 2
Blank 7
Whole number of votes 732
Necessary to a choice 488
The Cincinnati Platform was adopted.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Gratz Brown 713
Stevenson, of Kentucky 6
Blank 13
Both nominations were made unanimous.

From the lights before us, we have no doubt of the triumphant election of this Liberal Reform ticket. The proceedings of the Baltimore Convention are virtually the voice of the nation proclaiming that the time for reform has come, and that every patriot should unite in the expulsion of Grant and the upholding of the Constitution.

In the language of the Petersburg Progress:

"The enthusiasm exhibited by the Convention was perfectly glorious. It has about it all the glow and fire of a revolution. It was red-hot with zeal and earnestness. It was one of those outbursts of popular feeling which give the key-note of victory. The harmony of the Convention was admirable. Never did a political party adopt itself to an emergency more gracefully or promptly before. The opposition to the Greeley ticket was absolutely nothing. It was too pitiable to excite contempt, much less alarm. It was one of those grim and sickly failures which serve only to shed lustre and glory on the momentous triumph."

From all sections of the country there seems to be but one harmonious shout for "Greeley and Brown!" Democrats, Old Whigs and Conservatives, all are uniting upon the Baltimore nomination—they know that to "stand aloof now is to clear the track for the radicals to walk to victory."

We will support the GREELEY ticket, and do all in our power to contribute to its success in November.

The Winston *Republican* in trying to "poke fun" at the Conservative Mass Meeting in the Public Square of Salem, only makes itself ridiculous before the public. The number of people in attendance was larger than we expected at this busy season, and was nearer 800 than the number reported by our neighbor. It says, "posters were distributed calling a grand Mass Meeting to be held in Winston."

This is a wilful misrepresentation. The posters called the Mass Meeting in the Public Square at Salem, and if there were any arrangements for speaking in the Court-house, it was not the fault of the people of Salem that it did not take place there.

The people assembled in the Court-house at the spot designated. We only notice the article to nail its falsehoods to the counter.

The aristocracy of Salem is certainly a new idea, and grew up in the very fertile brain of the editor of the *Republican*. Every one who knows the citizens of this place will laugh at the fling, and treat it as it deserves. If there is any aristocracy in the neighborhood it belongs to the Radical party, as the office-holders and bond-holders are the ones who can keep up aristocratic establishments.

THAT SCANDALOUS CIRCULAR.—We are pleased to see the Conservative papers hammering away at the Radical circular which for lying and misrepresentation is hard to beat! The authors have not signed it, and the publishers are unknown. It stabs in the dark, and assails Judge Merrimon, Gen. Leach, Col. Leventhorpe, and all the Conservative State candidates in the most infamous manner.

We warn the people against these libelous documents, which are circulated secretly among the country people, in order to mislead and deceive them. They are circulated under the frank of John Pool. Beware of them.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.—We notice some of our State papers are pitching into independent candidates with a vim. Our very able cotemporary of the *Battleboro Advance*, concludes an article on the subject as follows:

"The only use we can see for the independent candidate is to defeat the party he pretends to belong to. In his running against the party nominee, he is disloyal to his party—he breaks his allegiance in that particular, and the common experience is that he will break it finally and go over to the enemy. This, we are glad to know, is not always the case. Our advice to all independent candidates in the Democratic Conservative party is, quit the field at once. Love your political principles better than you love self, and if you are worthy the party will reward you in the future."

LET THERE BE A THOROUGH CANVASS.—It is very necessary that every county in the State should be thoroughly canvassed. It is perfectly certain that we can carry the State by a very large majority if the people will only vote. Our speakers in all the counties should do their utmost to arouse the people to action, and the township committees should see to it that every man in each township votes. In the election of 1870, only 173,063 votes were cast, when the actual voting population as shown by registration, is 214,143—41,077 persons actually failing to vote. In 1871, only 181,259 votes were polled—32,883 not voting. Every one knows that the radicals polled nearly their full strength. It is the Conservatives who stay at home. LET EVERY MAN WHO IS OPPOSED TO THE RADICAL BARN-BURNING, TRIFLING PARTY GO TO THE POLLS IN AUGUST AND VOTE. If this is done Merrimon will beat Caldwell from fifteen to twenty thousand votes.—*Sentinel.*

To the Citizens of Forsyth County.

We all know one another as citizens of Forsyth County, and as such, should take an interest in one another's welfare and the welfare of the county.

We believe that a great deal depends on the election for members of the General Assembly and County officers this year. We should have faithful, able and honest members of the Legislature; and we think it would be advisable to have a change in our county officers, particularly as the people seem to be dissatisfied with the administration of our county affairs. The Conservative Democratic ticket is a good one, and we hope every voter in favor of Liberty, Retrenchment and Reform, will not fail to be at the polls, and vote. Many of our party, for several years, have been discouraged and careless about voting, but we now appeal to them earnestly to come out and vote, and thereby make one more effort to change the present state of affairs.

North Carolinians! Will you be bought and sold by the radicals like cattle in the market? Not so!

It is currently stated that John Pool and Joseph C. Abbott have one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars placed in their hands by the Radical ring at Washington with which to buy up votes in this State. It appears then, the Rads are determined to carry the State, if they can, at all hazards, even by bribery and corruption. They calculate what votes they cannot control by intimidation or force, they can buy with the people's money paid into the United States Treasury by way of taxes.

Believing then, they cannot carry North Carolina by fair means, they are determined to try the sword and the purse once more. But North Carolinians are not to be intimidated, bought or sold, and this bold attempt at bribery and corruption will recoil upon the party that instigated the vile scheme.

See article on first page, headed "Plundering the Treasury." If there is any "cussing" to be done, as the Radical paper at Winston intimates, it might perhaps be done now, with some reason for profaning a little. However, better not indulge in profane language at all, but take it all out at the ballot box! Let the Rads do all the "cussing" before and particularly after the election. Won't they have a sweet time of it.

Remember that Major Robbins was acquitted of any fraudulent intent in taking the XX fee, by a Radical Legislature, and yet the Winston *Republican* is continually hounding him down as a thief.

Remember that while the Rads arraign Major Robbins and Mr. Turner, and cry Ku Klux! Ku Klux! they say nothing of the XX MILLIONS worth of bonds that were issued and squandered by their party except that they accuse Judge Merrimon of framing the bill which was afterwards passed by Governor Caldwell and the Radical Legislature. Merrimon had nothing to do with its passage. The Rads passed the bill and are responsible for the results; yet they are trying to shirk the responsibility.

Public Changes.

The *Tribune* publishes an interesting tabulated statement of the relative strength of parties, showing the changes which have taken place in the past four years. It exhibits, first a summary of the vote for President in 1868, with the percentage of the votes of each party to the total. Next comes a table showing the strength of the two parties as far as can be ascertained by the latest tests in each State. A comparison of the two tables will show that the Republicans were in a majority in 28 States in 1868, of which States they now hold 22. In 1868 the absolute Republican majority was 336,458; this figure has been reduced by more recent elections, as shown in the second table, to 100,999. If this form of statement be objected to, it may be said that the Democrats lacked but 184,433 to give them a majority of the whole vote, counting against them all third party movements. Or again of less than three per cent. of the total aggregate vote would put them in the majority.

Turning to the electoral vote, it will be seen that the 22 Republican States (so classified in table No. 2) cast 231 votes in the Electoral College, and the 15 Democratic States cast 135 votes. So the opposition have but to gain New York and Pennsylvania, holding their own in other States to give them 199 electoral votes against 167 for Grant. The Democratic minority in the former State is but 2.74 per cent; in Pennsylvania it is 3.19. In 1868 and 1870, the Democrats carried New York; and in Pennsylvania the Republican majority was less in each year than in 1868 and 1870. Should the opposition carry New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, they would afford to lose Nevada, Oregon and New Jersey, and still have 184 electoral votes against 152 for Grant. A more favorable (but still reasonable) estimate might be made for the opposition that, commencing with Illinois, and going downward through Table No. 2, they could lay claim to 22 States, or 260 electoral votes. This should exclude Florida, where the carpet-baggers have the Legislature. Such a classification would leave Grant 15 States, with 106 electoral votes.

Since 1868, the Democrats have reduced the majority against them by 184,431; and the Republican majority has been attenuated in nearly every State by the unpopularity of the Administration and the ruinous and corrupt policy of the Washington managers. For instance, in October 1868, the Democrats had the small majority of 901 in Indiana. The Republicans had over 9,000 in the November following; but by 1870 the Democrats had reached a majority of 2,558. Texas, which was classed as a Republican State in 1868, reappeared in 1871 with a Democratic majority. So with Missouri, which gave a majority of 25,883 for Grant in 1868, but, in 1870, brought out a liberal majority of 41,917 in a total vote of 168,625. These are but a few of the striking features which a study of the tables referred to present. The movements of parties and the changes in progress and now imminent will be clear enough upon an examination of the figures which we have collated.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HONEST OLD HORACE NOMINATED FIRST BALLOT.

THE DEATH-KNELL OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Clear the Decks for Action.

The Convention met in Baltimore, July 9th, and was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of National Democratic Committee. Mr. Belmont welcomed the delegates and alluded to the Presidential campaign of 1868, when he predicted that the election of Gen. Grant would result in gradual usurpations, all tending towards military Despotism. The vast majority of the people of the country have witnessed with grief and sorrow the verification of these predictions, and they look forward with fear and trembling to the dangers which are threatening us if Grant be re-elected.

The thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many States of the Union; that by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon; and that Caesarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our federal system, and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwark erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the republic. These abuses have become so glaring that the wisest and best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the radical wing which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years' reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism; and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to Gen. Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictated their action; nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention must command the hearty support of every patriot, thorough and true to the principles of the Union, in the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not to men, and I trust that not any personal predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. Gen. Grant has been a good and faithful soldier during our civil war. His stubborn and indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union arms with victory and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential Chair were good and patriotic; but he has most signally and sadly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this very moment the very personification of the miracle which is depressing us, and his re-election is fraught with most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberties of our people. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been hitherto a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and the violent attacks against myself, individually, which he has continued to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands; but Mr. Greeley represents the National and Constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform; and by his admirable and many letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to his spirit, and that if elected he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully.

After some personal remarks Mr. Belmont said: "I have the honor to propose to you as your temporary chairman a distinguished and venerable citizen of Virginia, a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an auspicious omen that a son of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land."

Mr. Belmont's remarks were received with much applause, particularly the allusion looking to a union with the Liberal Republicans of the country, and his commendation of the Cincinnati platform was especially applauded. When he mentioned the name of Mr. Greeley, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Cheers after cheers rent the air, the whole vast crowd, delegates and all, rose and continued in the wildest demonstrations for some minutes.

Such a scene has perhaps never before been witnessed. The Hon. John Cox, of New York, after awhile, proposed three cheers for Horace Greeley. And again man and man rose, fans were shaken, hands thrown up, and brazen throats again sent forth stentorian cheers.

Mr. Randolph was elected by acclamation; he said:

"I am aware that the very great honor conferred upon me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but as a token of respect to the State from which I came, and is a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious. I am, perhaps, the oldest member of this body, and a life of eighty years spent in the Democratic-Republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom, than the present, or one which demands of our party and our people a calmer or more earnest recourse to prudential principles. It strikes me as the duty of this body and of this hour to wrest the Government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders, and to place it in honest hands, to restore to citizens everywhere the proud consciousness of personal rights and to all the States perfect integrity of local self-government. This, with the recognition of the supremacy of the civil constitution and the law, in my judgement, discharge our present duty."

Hon. James R. Doolittle was elected permanent Chairman. R. F. Armfield, Esq., of this State, was chosen one of the Vice Presidents and J. A. Englehard, of the Wilmington Journal, one of the Secretaries.

Mr. Doolittle's address on taking his seat was full of power and eloquence, as he rehearsed the rise and progress of the

Liberal party from its origin in Missouri to its present magnitude. He then asked:

What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans with a million, a majority of the Union? What means the union upon a common platform, and this proposed union so sudden, so compact, so earnest as to surprise its friends and confound their enemies, [applause] which comes as the winds come, which to borrow a figure, overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion, as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents? What means all this? There are something, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is good in human government. It means no union of the dead upon dead issues; but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. [Applause.] It means no union for the spoils of office. [Applause.] But it means a union of men of the same faith upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour. A frank manly, honorable, and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see the moral courage to accept the situation. [Good, good, and loud cheering.] It means the union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past and to deal with the issues of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God, and their fellow men. [Applause.] The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri compromise, nor the question of slavery in the Territories upon which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856.

Instead of negro supremacy upheld by proscription, it means equal rights to all men, white as well as black. [Loud applause.] Instead of a military government, organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the dominion once more of intelligence and integrity instead of strife, hate and robbery. It means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty, and good will; and gentlemen, for our whole country, East, West, North and South, it means instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life. Instead of this it means the election of a peace President, trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom. [Loud cheers.] of peace not enchainment of liberty, not a soldier awaiting trial, sentence, and execution by drum-head court martial, but that liberty and peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword, [loud applause] by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all. It means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government. [Loud cheers.] It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congresses and State Legislatures, and every department of the Government shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.]

It means also a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office. [Applause.] It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with this Administration, which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join in this liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all Republicans as well as Democrats in this country.

We only make extracts from the Chairman's Speech, to give our readers an idea of the spirit which pervaded the Convention.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alabama.—Thomas A. Walker, Jacksonville.
Arkansas.—L. R. Cockrell, Pine Bluff.
California.—Frank McOppin, San Francisco.
Connecticut.—Wm. H. Barnham, Lime Rock.
Delaware.—Charles Bonston, Odessa.
Florida.—Charles R. Dyke, Tallahassee.
Georgia.—A. R. Wright, Augusta.
Illinois.—Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.
Indiana.—Thomas Dowling, Terre Haute.
Iowa.—M. M. Ham, Dubuque.
Kansas.—Isaac E. Eaton, Leavenworth City.
Kentucky.—Henry D. McHenry, Horse Ford.
Louisiana.—Henry D. Ogden, New Orleans.
Maine.—L. D. M. Sweet, Portland.
Maryland.—A. Leeknot, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.—Fred. R. O. Prince, Boston.
Michigan.—Wm. A. Moore, Detroit.
Minnesota.—Wm. Lockren, Minneapolis.
Mississippi.—J. H. Sharp, Columbus.
Missouri.—John G. Priest, St. Louis.
Nebraska.—George L. Miller, Omaha.
Nevada.—Thomas H. Williams, Virginia City.
New Hampshire.—M. V. B. Egerly, Manchester.
New Jersey.—Theodore F. Randolph, Morrisville.
New York.—Augustus Schell, New York City.
North Carolina.—M. W. Ransom, Weldon.
Ohio.—J. G. Thompson, Columbus.
Oregon.—Robert J. Ladd, Portland.
Pennsylvania.—James D. Barr, Pittsburg.
Rhode Island.—Gideon Bradford, Providence.
South Carolina.—Thomas T. Simons, Charleston.
Tennessee.—William R. Dale, Nashville.
Texas.—F. S. Stockdale, Indianola.
Vermont.—H. B. Smith, Milton.
Virginia.—John E. Gode, Norfolk.
West Virginia.—John Blair Hoge, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin.—George H. Paul, Milwaukee.

The Cincinnati platform was adopted, yeas 682, nays 70.

Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, then presented the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. [Cheers.] The roll was called on the Presidential nomination (each vote for Greeley received with cheers) and Greeley nominated as follows: Greeley, 686; Jas. H. Bayard, 16; J. S. Black, 21; Groesbeck, 2.

All for Greeley except Bayard, Delaware 6, New Jersey 9, Connecticut 2, Pennsylvania 2, Pennsylvania voted two blanks.

B. Gratz Brown was nominated by a vote of 713. Stevenson, of Kentucky, received 6 votes. There were 13 blanks, viz: Florida 2; New Jersey 9; West Virginia 2; Delaware voted for Stevenson.

The female suffragists are disappointed.

They declare their intention to work for the Philadelphia nominee.

Augustus Schell, was elected Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Election in North Carolina.

North Carolina leads off this year. The first of the summer elections takes place here in August.

The eyes of the whole country are turned to us. North Carolina elects Governor and will elect Grover. If we go right in August, we shall go right in November.

Much depends upon this election. Nothing less than the salvation of the country.

The issue is honesty or corruption.

Merrimon is a man of the people—an able, high-principled, pure-hearted man.

Caldwell is a violent, low-minded, little and malignant partisan.

Which would make the better governor for noble, honest old North Carolina?

The Democratic ticket is composed of gentlemen without fear and without reproach.

The Radical ticket is before you. Judge for yourselves.

There are men on that ticket who would not be willing to entrust with the affairs of North Carolina.

There are men on that ticket who hate the honest white men of North Carolina with the bitterest hate of hell.

There are men on that ticket who would crush the people as they would the head of a serpent.

These men will get the power to gratify their infernal desires, if you do not vote them down on the first of August.

Really save the State!

Really for law, liberty and good government—Battleground Advance.

Radical Hue and Cry.

They say our party spent \$70,000 last year more than the Radicals did the year before on the Penitentiary and the two Asylums at Raleigh.

We say they spent some half million of dollars more in conducting the State Government than we did.

They harp on seventy thousand.

We tell them to look at the seven times seventy thousand.

And what are the facts about the seventy thousand dollars spent on the Insane and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and the Penitentiary?

The money was spent wisely in improvements on two charity institutions and one reformatory institution.

These improvements were needed, and our Legislature, with the Christian humanity that distinguishes our party, just saved the money from other purposes and expended it judiciously where it was most needed.

That is the secret of the \$70,000.

Any more horses of this color? If so, just send them on. We will ride them all. But let it not be for these fellows to gabble about economy! Seventy thousand! Why, any of their first-class thieves could steal more than that any time, and not give him half a chance either—Battleground Advance.

A griststone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in water softens so much that it wears unequally, and this is a common cause of griststones becoming "out of true."

THE STOKES TRIAL.—The jury in the case of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, in New York, could not agree. There were eight for murder in the first degree, and four for manslaughter. The jury was discharged and Stokes was remanded to jail.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Senators Tipton, Campbell, Stockton, Ransom and others will speak at

On the 10th, Mr. Caleb Mabe stopped his wagon at Lawson's store as the tax-gatherer in Stokes Co., having a little boy with him. When he left the wagon he focularly remarked to the boy, if anybody came into the wagon, he must shoot them. Not long after a negro attempted to get into the wagon contrary to the remonstrance of the boy, when the latter drew out a pistol and shot the negro through the hand. The ball was extracted by Dr. McCauley, and the wound promises not to be serious.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE of Pennsylvania, will speak at

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Dried Fruit Warehouse.—We hear of Tobacco Warehouses springing up all over the country, which generally prove a great convenience to the community at large, and we can see no reason why a Dried Fruit Warehouse conducted on a similar plan, would not pay a handsome dividend to a company or an individual.

It would have a tendency to draw buyers here from a distance as soon as it becomes known that a large quantity of fruit could be had at such a warehouse. It would enliven trade considerably in our midst, and the risk to our merchants would be lessened.

The Cherry crop should be increased as much as possible, as that dried fruit is always saleable at fair prices.

Canning fruit could also be profitably conducted here as well as farther North. The fruit is earlier, of finer flavor, and could be easily shipped.

DOG DAYS were ushered in on Monday last, and wonderful to tell, the day was quite pleasant in comparison with several days of last week. The common saying that every "dog has his day" is admitted everywhere, but why the canine fraternity should monopolize the next six weeks we cannot say. Custom expects some of them at least, to run mad during this heated term, to the terror of all who happen to cross their path.

Tom Hood discoursed good humoredly as follows:

"Most doggedly I do maintain, and hold the dogma that four-legged dogs although we see, we've some that walk on two."

Among them there are clever dogs—a few you reckon mad.

While some are very jolly dogs—and others very sad. I've heard of physic thrown to dogs, and very much in vain.

To think it true, for we've a pack who only bark and whine.

THE COUNTY CAVASS opened at Old Town Monday last, and judging from this "first gun" we may expect a lively time, particularly between the candidates for the House of Representatives.

We hope they will all preserve the dignity which should characterize all political discussions, but which have degenerated of late too nearly to personal invective.

Of course, whoever throws the first "mud" must expect to be well plastered in return. We feel confident that the Conservative candidates will ventilate things properly, and if it hurts some of the Radicals, it can't be helped. The people should know all about the misdeeds of the office-holders.

Measrs. Vogler & Co. have on hand a well selected assortment of Northern and Home-made Furniture. Mr. Vogler is a good workman, and his judgement can be relied on. Any article of Northern Furniture not on hand can be ordered and sold at reasonable prices.

Such an establishment has been wanted in this community for some time and our citizens and the public would do well to encourage the enterprise.

BINGHAM SCHOOL.—We have received the annual catalogue of this excellent school, for the year ending June 26, 1872. The number of students in attendance was 91. The fall session of 1872 opens August 2nd.

Rev. P. A. Stroble, Bible Agent for this State spent a few days here during the week. On last Sabbath he preached in the Moravian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RIPPE PEACHES, grown by Lineback Bros., have been in market during the past week. This firm has also shipped several lots to New York. It was the earliest shipment from this section of the State.

The Fall Session of Salem Female Academy opens on the 1st of August next. An addition of two stories is in process of erection on the "old building," which will be remodeled and every part of the building made more comfortable.

The Fall Term of Salem Male Academy will open on Monday August 5th. See advertisement.

The farmers in a small portion of the Eastern part of the county have been suffering from drought, but have now been refreshed with fine showers.

Some of our friends have commenced digging their potatoes, especially the Early Rose, which turn out finely enough to make an Irishman, and a few others, grin from ear to ear.

The job of draining Middle Fork and Brushy Fork Creeks is progressing finely, and will be finished as quickly as possible. The rubbish will be burned as soon as it becomes dry enough.

YANKEE SOAP.—This superior Shaving Soap at Zevely's Drug Store, Post Office building.

The Oat crop is very fine in this section.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday the 3d of July, one Mr. J. F. Grier, who was moving a family from Grayson county, Va., to Stokes, in this State, stopped on the road during a thunder storm, and him and a small boy got under the hind end of the wagon as a protection from the rain, when a flash of lightning struck and killed the man and his two horses, and knocked the boy senseless, but the latter ultimately recovered. The man, his wife and two children who were in the wagon, were not injured.

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Registrars and Judges.

The Board of County Commissioners appointed the following Magistrates as Registrars, and other persons as Inspectors or Judges of Elections to be held on the 1st Thursday in August, 1872:

Belew's Creek Township, Moses L. Whicker, Esq., Registrar; C. W. W. New, J. P. Varner, Smith Linville, and Thomas Sullivan, Judges of election.

Salem Chapel Township, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Registrar; Nathaniel D. Sullivan, Henry Marshall, Jesse Grubbs, and Reuben Crews, Judges of election.

Beckham Township, Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., Registrar; Elias Shaul, Andy Marshall, Fountain Flynt and John Lawrence, Judges of election.

Old Richmond Township, Tobias Stauber, Esq., Registrar; Thos. Long, J. G. Newson, Benjamin Sprinkle and James Reed, Judges of election.

Kernersville Township, A. H. S. Beard, Esq., Registrar; Philip Keener, Isaac Morris, William Griffith and John Watson, Judges of election.

Middle Fork Township, W. A. Lowry, Esq., Registrar; John Beeson, John H. White, Jr., Robert Gourley and Sanford Byerly, Judges of election.

Old Town Township, P. L. Billiter, Esq., Registrar; S. N. McEwen, James O. Crow, G. H. Hauser and John Styers, Judges of election.

Vienna Township, Edwin P. Pfaff, Esq., Registrar; Solomon Ties, Elijah Domb, H. R. Lehman and Carlos Ziglar, Judges of election.

Abbott's Creek Township, John H. Chamberlain, Esq., Registrar; Wm. Gibbins, Eli Weaver, Wesley Harper and James Williamson, Judges of election.

Broadway Township, F. A. Tucker, Esq., Registrar; C. T. Pope, Emanuel Reed, Alexander J. Snider and Y. B. Cassel, Judges of election.

South Fork Township, Alex. J. Nifong, Esq., Registrar; Thomas Spach, Arch. Sink, Daniel Reich and Wm. Eckert, Judges of election.

Lewisville Township, L. C. Langenour, Esq., Registrar; Geo. Harper, Henry Hart, J. L. Blackburn and J. L. Warner, Judges of election.

Winston Township, T. B. Best, Esq., Registrar; J. N. Blum, Jacob Tice, Henry A. Holder and E. Belo, Judges of election.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

Containing Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History, with numerous illustrations and maps. Edited by William Smith, L. D. D. Published by National Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O.

The great value of a complete and accurate Dictionary of the Bible, as an aid to the study of the inspired word, is well understood by all Bible readers. The Bible, though designed by its Divine author for the whole human race, and for all time, was of necessity first addressed to a particular people, of a certain age and country, and its language was of course greatly influenced by these circumstances of time and place. It necessarily abounds in local allusions, and historical and geographical references, which the lapse of centuries has rendered more or less obscure to the Bible reader of our day. For its companion volume, therefore, is needed a comprehensive and accurate Dictionary of all these historical and geographical references and allusions to the customs of remote ages, a clear understanding of which is essential to the interest and profit of Bible reading.

Several works of this character have been published, but all have been superseded by Dr. Smith's, which now ranks as the standard Bible Dictionary, just as Webster's is with the standard English Dictionary.

Dr. Smith has been pronounced the most eminent Lexicographer of the English speaking world, and in the preparation of this work he was assisted by contributions from more than thirty of the most distinguished Biblical scholars of our time.

It embodies the results of the most recent research, and of the ripest Biblical learning.

We regard this work as a desideratum in every household.

No person who is desirous of a convenient and competent help in the study of Holy Scriptures, and especially no one who is called to teach the young, in the home or the Sabbath School, can afford to do without it.

This edition is in the highest style of the art, largely illustrated with elegant wood and steel engravings and maps, printed in clear and beautiful type, and in every respect in harmony with the high character and value of the work.

A. S. Welborn, Agent.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of Salem Male Academy will open Monday August 16th.

All who desire to attend, will please address, at their earliest convenience.

Rev. R. P. Lineback, Principal.
Salem, N. C., July 18, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHEAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.

A good, cheap and reliable Limestone. Such an article is Dr. Robert V. Allen's Limestone. Each Pint bottle at one dollar. For Limestone, Cuba, Galia, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted better than any other. Sold by the Druggists, Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS.

Have the routine medicine of the profession done any good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the new Vegetable Specific, Dr. WILKES' CALIFORNIA WIND-ROTOR, already famous as the finest invigorant, tonic and preservative, that has ever been discovered. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for all the ailments of the system.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.—A compound of Cocaine and Oil, &c., for the hair, has established a world wide reputation. Its natural adaptation, agreeableness, and FREEDOM FROM ALL THE JURORS ON SCALING PROPERTIES, together with its cheapness, in respect to durability and size of bottle, is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. For sale by all Druggists.

MAGIC FOR THE MOUTH.—Odiferous Sordid, renders the mouth unclean, composed of rare antiseptic herbs, imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves latest, from youth to age, the teeth.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—More accidents occur from using tallow oil, than from all other causes combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no accident, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Dr. H. Pratt, established 1770, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Blossom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburn, and all other discolorations from the skin, and restores complexion to its natural beauty, sold by all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.—Thanks of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in the worst form; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Chloride of Eliza, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness. It has no equal.

RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL.—COLOGNE WATER according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, Hurrell and Risley, and their branches, for its fine permanent fragrance, is now made by W. A. Risley, of New York, and is sold by all druggists. It has no equal.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle—G. W. Wells & Co., New York.

CARBOLEUM SALVE unequalled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, sole proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

CHRISTADOBO'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond contingency, the safest and most reliable dye in existence, never failing to impart to the hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactured 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne not producing headache, or constipation of bowels, so in the case of opium, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the system. John Farr, Chemist, New York.

North-Western N. C. R. R. Co.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE, N. C., June 25, 1872.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

will be held at Greensboro on Thursday the 25th of July.

W. A. LEMLY, Sec.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

PRESERVING JARS

CHEAP

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

CHARTS

FOR THE PEOPLE,

at the BOOK STORE

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1872, or this notice will be in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate are urged to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872.

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